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## PART III—Section I

## NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

(HOME DEPARTMENT)

Dated 12th September 1952.

**No. H.B. 5241—P.P.T. 15-52-6.** The following communications received from the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, with their letter No. F. 31-52—P.V. III, dated the 25th August 1952, in connection with the introduction of a system of Passports and Visas for travel between India and Pakistan are published for General information.

1. Press Communique issued by the Government of India on 23rd August 1952.

2. Indian Scheme of the passport system to regulate the entry of Pakistan Nationals, into India and Facilities for Indian Nationals to visit Pakistan.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
*Chief Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU.

**Press Communique.**

PASSPORT SYSTEM FOR INDO-PAKISTAN TRAVEL TO BE IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER 15.

*Government of India to Apply Rules with Maximum Possible Liberality.*

In April 1952, the Government of Pakistan decided that free movement between India and East Pakistan provided in the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 1950 and the Permit System which is at present in force between India and West Pakistan should be discontinued and that traffic between the two countries should be regulated by a passport *cum* visa system. The Pakistan Government were unable to accept the suggestion of the Government of India that, in the interest of the peoples of both the countries, the existing system which ensures relatively free traffic between Pakistan and India should not be disturbed. Discussions then took place between the two Governments on the main features of the new system proposed by the Pakistan Government. Agreement has now been reached on the major points. The Government of Pakistan have already announced the passport rules which they propose to bring into force. The Government of India have also prepared a set of rules for regulating the entry of Pakistan nationals into India and the issue of passports to Indian nationals for travel to Pakistan. These rules are being published for the information of the general public.

The Government of India intend to apply the rules with the maximum possible liberality. They also propose to review the working of the system from time to time to ensure that difficulties and legitimate complaints brought to their notice are removed as far as possible.

The passport scheme comes into force from October 15, 1952. Up to that date permits for visits to India will continue to be issued at Indian Missions in Karachi and Lahore, while residents of East Pakistan will be able to enter or leave India freely.

Liberal facilities for Pakistan nationals to visit India have been provided in the Rules. Special facilities have been provided to all classes having special needs, such as border residents, persons having near relations in India, transport workers, businessmen, officials, employees of diplomatic missions, seamen and persons in transit through India. These liberal facilities are being provided to Pakistan nationals on the understanding that similar liberal facilities will be available to Indian nationals visiting Pakistan.

The scheme provided that in addition to Indian Passports in international form which will be valid, special passports valid for travel to Pakistan only, will be issued at a cost of Rs. 3 as compared with the fee of Rs. 10 for international form passports. For the convenience of Indian nationals, the power to issue India-Pakistan passports is being delegated to District Magistrates in areas where the number of applicants is expected to be large, namely Tripura, Assam, West Bengal and the Purnea District of Bihar. Elsewhere in India, India-Pakistan passports will be issued by the State Government concerned, but special arrangements have been made in the Punjab (1) for issue of such passports to pilgrims, sports teams, goodwill missions and Government officials. Special provisions have also been made for recovered abducted persons, guides, witnesses and relatives in connection with the recovery of abducted persons, migrants to India, and Indian nationals already in Pakistan when the scheme comes into force.

The Government of India intend that as far as possible there should be no interruption of movement or avoidable hardship when the new system comes into force. With this object forms of application for India-Pakistan passports are being urgently distributed to all passport issuing authorities in India who will make arrangements to have them made available to the public as widely as possible. The places where forms will be available in each State will be notified by that State. It is hoped that these application forms will be available to the public from the 8th September, 1952 and Passport Issuing Authorities will entertain applications for India-Pakistan Passports with effect from the 11th September 1952. Similarly forms of application for visas to visit India are expected to be available at Diplomatic Missions in Pakistan from the 11th September and those Missions will entertain such applications from the 15th September, 1952. Arrangements are being made to post adequate staff at the Indian Missions in Pakistan, particularly Dacca, to ensure quick disposal of applications and early issue of visas. All persons who expect to travel to or from Pakistan in the second fortnight of October are advised to obtain the necessary passports and visas by the 15th of that month.

PASSPORT SYSTEM TO REGULATE THE ENTRY OF PAKISTAN NATIONALS INTO INDIA AND FACILITIES FOR INDIAN NATIONALS TO VISIT PAKISTAN.

*PART I.—Regulation of Entry into and Stay in India of Pakistan Nationals.*

With effect from midnight of 14—15th October, 1952 Pakistan nationals visiting India will be required, subject to the exceptions mentioned below, to be in possession of a valid Pakistan passport, duly visaed by an Indian Diplomatic Mission abroad, or by any official in India authorised by the Government of India to issue visas.

*2. Pakistan National in India on 15th October 1952.*

(1) The issue of permits under the influx from Pakistan, (Control) Act, 1950 will cease from that date. Pakistan nationals holding such permits who are in India on that date, will, however, be permitted to remain in India during the period of validity of their permits, but not after the 14th January 1953.

(2) Pakistan nationals domiciled in East Pakistan, who are in India on the 15th October 1952 without any permits, will also be permitted to remain in India, without passports and visas, until the 14th January 1953.

(3) Pakistan nationals in India on the 15th October 1952, who do not wish to or are unable to return to Pakistan by the 14th January 1953, must, within that period, (a) obtain a Pakistan passport and an Indian visa valid for further stay and (b) get themselves registered with the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police of the town or district in which they are resident.

*3. Categories of Visas.*

The holder of a valid Pakistan Passport may be issued one or more of the following types of visas :—

I. CATEGORY 'A' VISAS.

(1) This visa may be granted to a Pakistan national of any of the following classes, provided that he is resident of Pakistan territory within 10 miles of the India-East Pakistan border and normally earns his livelihood in a village or group of villages in Indian territory within 10 miles of the India-East Pakistan border :—

(a) Cultivators who have to cross the border frequently in order to cultivate or supervise the cultivation of their own lands, and their labourers and hired servants.

(b) Petty shop-keepers, petty traders and artisans, such as blacksmiths, woodcutters, carpenters, etc.

(c) Persons the nomal markets for whose agricultural and horticultural produce and collections or minor forest produce (excluding timber or logwood) lie in Indian territory within 10 miles of the India-East Pakistan border.

(2) The visa may be granted for any period up to a maximum of 5 years, as requested by the applicant, or for the duration of the validity of the passport, whichever is less. It shall be valid only for the village in India, including villages lying *en route*, within which the applicant's land is situated, or where he normally earns his livelihood and any adjoining village or villages that the visa issuing authority may consider to be nscessary for the above purpose.

(3) The following facilities will be available under this visa :—

(a) Persons holding such visas may cross the border at any place within the villages specified in the visa and will not be required to pass through a check-post. They must, however, produce the passport for examination whenever demanded by a competent authority.

(b) The visa will be valid for any number of journeys during its validity.

(c) A visa holder of this category will be exempt from registration.

II. CATEGORY 'B' VISA.

(1) This visa may be issued to the following classes of Pakistan nationals :—

(a) Persons having an interest in or deriving income from immoveable property in India or their duly authorised agents. (This facility will not apply in cases where property is vested in a Custodian of Evacuee Property.)

(b) Persons who have near relatives in India :—

(*Note* 1.—Near relatives means paternal or maternal grand-father and grand-mother, father and mother, brothers, sisters, children and grand children.

*Note* 2 :—A husband and wife will normally be of the same nationality and be resident in the same country. They have not, therefore, been included in this category. If, however, one is in India, and the other in Pakistan, and the one in Pakistan desires a visa for India to visit him/her and/or other relatives, a request for a single/multiple-journey visa will be considered on the merits of the case).

(c) Pensioners or other recipients of periodical or monthly payments, who under regulations framed by a Government, or local body, or under the rules or requirements of a co-operative society, limited and liablity company or registered firm, have to receive their dues monthly or periodically on personal appearance in India.

(2) This visa will be valid for one year.

(3) The following facilities will be available to holders of this visa :—

(a) The visa will normally entitle the holder to make eight journeys to India.

(b) Where the Visa Officer is satisfied that a person in this category is required to travel more frequently than eight times during one year, he may grant a visa for such additional journeys as may be necessary.

(c) A visa holder of this category may remain in India for a period not exceeding two months during each visit.

(4) The visa will be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The visa holder may enter or leave India only through a check-post.

(b) The visa will be valid only for the place or places specified therein.

(c) The visa holder will be required to register at the check-post of entry.

III. CATEGORY 'C' VISA.

(1) This visa may be granted to Pakistan nationals who are not eligible for, or who do not require, visas of categories 'A' to 'F' or Transit Visas, but who wish to visit India.

(2) This visa will be valid for specified places in India and for a single journey of specified duration, not exceeding 3 months.

(3) A holder of this visa will enter India only through a check-post and will register himself at once at the check-post; and within 24 hours of his arrival at the specified place or places in India and 24 hours before his departure will report in writing to the Superintendent of Police or the nearest Police Station in the jurisdiction of which the place or places specified in the visa lie.

IV. CATEGORY 'D' VISA.

(1) This visa will be of the following three sub-categories ;—

(a) *Official.*—

This visa will be issued free of charge to an official of the Government of Pakistan or a Provincial Government in Pakistan visiting India on duty with the prior approval of or on invitation from the Government of India or a State Government. The visa holder will not be required to register himself at a check-post, nor to report his arrival or departure to the police at the places to be visited. The visa will be valid for specified places and for a single journey or for a specified nnmber of journeys during the period stated in the visa. The holder of the visa may travel by any of the routes open to the general public.

(b) *Diplomatic.*—

(1) This visa will be granted free of cost to :—

(i) Members of the family of the Governor-General for the time being of Pakistan.

(ii) Ministers of the Government of Pakistan.

(iii) Members of the diplomatic services of Pakistan and Pakistan Consular Officers *de carriere*.

(iv) Regular Pakistan diplomatic couriers and occasional messengers to the Pakistan diplomatic missions in India or abroad.

(v) Wives and families of persons included in (ii) and (iii) above if travelling with the head of the family or when proceeding to or from the posts at which the latter are stationed.

(vi) Servants of persons above while travelling with their employers.

(2) A diplomatic visa will be valid for any number of journeys during the period of its validity (which will be

one year at a time). The holder of this visa will not be required to register or to report arrivals or departures to the police and can travel by any of the routes open to the general public.

(c) *Non-diplomatic* —

This visa will be issued gratis to non-diplomatic officers and staff of Pakistan missions in India, the families and personal servants of such officers and the personal servants diplomatic officers. It will be valid for any number of journeys during the period of its validity which will be one year at a time. It will be valid for stay in the places specified therein. The holder of this visa will be subject to registration at the time of the initial entry into India or at the time of the first entry after the visa has been granted. The visa holder may travel by any of the routes open to the general public.

V. CATEGORY 'E' VISA.

This visa will be of the following two sub-categories;—

(a) *Businessmen.*—

(i) This visa will be issued to a Pakistan national working with or in an established and *bona fide* business in India who has to travel frequently between India and Pakistan in connection with that business.

(ii) The visa will be valid for one year at a time and for a specified number of journeys during the period of its validity. It will be valid for specified places. The holder of this visa will enter India only through a check-post and will be subject to registration at the check-post, on the occasion of his initial entry into India. During each visit he must report his arrival and departure in writing to the Superintendent of Police of the nearest Police Station, in the jurisdiction of which the place of arrival or departure lies, within 24 hours of such arrival or before such departure.

(b) *Transport workers:*—

This visa may be issued to a Pakistan national who is employed in transport services operating between India and Pakistan, *e.g.*, a member of the crew of an aircraft operating on a scheduled service, a member of the crew of a steamer or ship, or a member of the railway staff, whose duties involve frequent crossings of the border. The visa will be valid for any number of journeys during the period of its validity, which will not exceed one year at a time. The visa will be valid for journeys along the specified route on which the service operates. The holder of the visa will be exempted from registration and will not be required to report to the Police.

VI. CATEGORY 'F' VISA.

(i) This visa may be granted to a Pakistan national who desires to stay in India for more than three months, in connection with service under a Government or a local body or a limited liability company, a registered firm, institution, etc. The visa will be valid for entry into and stay in India for a period not exceeding one year at a time. The wife and children of a Pakistani employed in India will also be granted visas valid for one year at time during the period of his employment. The holder of a category F Visa will also be able to make three journeys during the year to Pakistan and back.

(ii) A holder of this visa will enter India only through a check-post and will register himself at the check-post on first entry. Within 24 hours of his arrival at the specified place or places in India and 24 hours before his departure from such places, he must on each occasion, report such arrival or departure in writing to the Superintendent of Police or the nearest Police Station in the jurisdiction of which the place in question lies.

VII. TRANSIT VISA.

(1) Subject to the exemptions mentioned in paras 5 and 6 below, a transit visa will be required by a Pakistan national who is in transit through India when travelling between the two wings of Pakistan or between Pakistan and a third country.

(2) A transit visa will be valid for a period to be fixed by the issuing authority at his discretion but not exceeding 30 days, during which a break of journey at a specified place or places en route may be permitted.

(3) The holder of a transit visa will be liable to registration at the check-post of entry and must get his passport stamped and dated at both the points of entry and exit.

4. *General provisions regarding visas* :

(1) *Issuing authorities.*—

(i) Visas of all categories will be issued by the Indian diplomatic missions at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca.

(ii) Visas of Category 'C' and Transit Visas will be issued by all Indian diplomatic and consular posts other than those in Pakistan.

(iii) Category 'C' and Transit Visas will also be issue by the Shipping Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, to Pakistani seamen who have been serving on Indian articles, for the purpose of returning home after a voyage or for re-entry into India in search of further employment.

(iv) Pakistan nationals already in India on the 15th October, 1952, who wish to remain in India after the 14th January, 1953, and wish to obtain for the purpose a visa of Category 'E' or 'F' may apply to the Government of the State in which they are for the time being resident. The State Government may permit them to remain in India pending the grant of the visa, which will be issued by the relevant Indian diplomatic mission in Pakistan.

(2) Application forms for the relevant categories of visas will be available from the offices of the visa issuing authorities specified in (1) above at a cost of As. 2 (Pak) per copy.

(3) Where the applicant for an Indian visa holds a Pakistan passport in international from valid for countries other than India the wife may be included in the passport of the husband. In case of passports valid for travel to India only, each adult applicant for an Indian visa must be in possession of a separate passport.

(4) All visas will be valid for travel to and stay in the place or places or the area specified in the visa.

(5) Except for holders of Category 'A' visas who need not pass through a check-post, holders of all other categories of visas must enter and leave only through an established check-post. Except where the visa specifically prescribes the route of entry, visa holder may enter through any check-post of his choice from among those which will be separately notified later.

(6) An application for a visa may be submitted to the visa issuing authority by post or through an agent, and personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary.

(7) Visas will be issued liberally in accordance with the above provisions, but in any particular case the visa issuing authority may decline to grant a visa or a visa of a particular category or decline to include a particular place or places in the visa or may grant it under special conditions, without assigning any reason. Every endeavour will be made to keep such cases to the minimum.

(8) The application for a visa of Category 'A' and 'D' (Non-Diplomatic) must be submitted in duplicate and for all other categories in triplicate, except for Visas 'D' (Official) and 'D' (Diplomatic) for which a single copy of the application will suffice.

(9) Except in regard to applications for visas of category 'D' (Official) and 'D' (Diplomatic), the applications for visas must be accompanied by the following number of passport size photographs of the applicant:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Category 'A' and 'D' (Non-Diplomatic) | 2 |
| (ii) All other visas ... ... | 3 |

(10) A pardanashin lady will not be required to submit any photographs of herself, but she must instead nominate a male attendant who will accompany her during the journey or journeys and who should first obtain the requisite visa on his own passport. The pardanashin lady should then apply for a visa, enclosing the requisite number of copies of the passport-size photograph of the male attendant together with the latter's passport.

(11) A State Government in India may, on an application received before expiry of the existing visa of a Pakistan national, extend the period of stay permitted under that visa, or grant an extension of the visa subject to maximum of one year from the date of expiry of the original visa.

(12) The fee for issue or extension of a visa will in all cases be Re. 1 (Pak) for each year or a portion of the year for which the visa is made valid or extended.

5. *Exemption in cases of through transit.*—

(1) A Pakistan national will not be required to take a transit visa if he is in "through transit" [as defined in (2) below] across Indian territory, provided that he is in possession of a valid national passport and also of a through ticket or an irrevocable voucher for the entire journey commencing from and ending at places outside India.

(2) "Through transit" means a journey by an aircraft or train or steamer or ship, which commences the journey at a place outside India and which after crossing Indian territory goes on to and ends its journey at a place also outside India. The through character of the journey is not affected if—

(*a*) in the case of a journey by aircraft, there is a change from an aircraft on one international line to an aircraft on other international line;

(*b*) in the case of a journey by rail there is a change, in the course of the journey, from one gauge to another provided that in either of the above two cases the interval between arrival and departure at the station of interchange does not exceed 24 hours.

(3) A journey does not constitute "through transit" if in the course of the journey the traveller has to change from one mode of transport to another, *viz.*, from road to railway, from railway to aircraft from ship to aircraft and so on, or where the scheduled interval between connecting links at the place of interchange exceeds 24 hours. In such cases a transit visa must be taken before entry into India.

(4) A Pakistan national who is exempt from the necessity of having an India visa under (1) above must get his passport stamped and dated at the points of entry into and exit from India.

6. *Exemption in cases of enforced halts.*—

(1) When a Pakistan national is in the course of "through transit" through India and the steamer, train, aircraft or ship by which he is travelling is immobilised for any period through causes beyond the control of the traveller, the period of immobilisation of the means of transport will be treated as a period of "enforced halt."

(2) When a Pakistan national is travelling as a passenger in a ship which touches or makes a scheduled or unscheduled halt at a port in India, the period during which the ship is to remain at the Indian port will be treated as a period of "enforced halt."

(3) In a case of enforced halt, provided that he is in possession of a valid national passport, a Pakistan national will be permitted to land or stay in India during the period of the enforced halt on the strength of a "landing card" which will be issued to him, on deposit of his passport, by the nearest Indian Police authorities whom he must approach for the purpose. The stay in India will be subject to the conditions laid down in the landing card. The passport will be returned to the holder on surrender of the landing card at the time of his departure.

7. *Pakistani seamen.*—

(1) Pakistani seamen holding valid Continuous Discharge Certificates (Nullies) bearing a photograph and other prescribed particulars will be accorded the following facilities:—

(*a*) A Pakistani seaman visiting a port in India as a member of the crew of the ship which brings him need not hold a passport or a visa. He will be issued a Landing Permit on deposit of his C.D.C. (Nullies), if he wishes to land;

(*b*) A Pakistani seaman who arrives at a port in India as a member of the crew of the ship which brings him and who is discharged at that post, will not require a passport or a visa. He will be issued a Landing Permit for a specified period and will also be allowed to leave for Pakistan by sea or by air.

(*c*) A Pakistani seamen coming to India to seek employment as a Seaman on Indian Articles will require a visa, but, for purposes of the grant of the visa, the Continuous Discharge Certificate (Nullie) will be treated as the equivalent of a Passport. The visa will be issued on a separate Seaman's Visa Book which will be issued to the applicant for being kept with his C.D.C.

(*d*) Pakistani Seamen who have been serving under Indian Articles and who are discharged at the end of a voyage at Bombay or Calcutta will be issued visas (on separate Seaman's Visa Book) for journeys to their homes by land/sea/air and if so desired, for re-entry into India in search of re-employment.

(*e*) Where a Pakistani seaman signed on Pakistan Articles desires to come to India, otherwise than as crew of a ship for which he has signed and proposes to join that ship at an Indian Port, he will be required to hold an Indian visa. This will be issued on the Nullie only in cases in which the Director-General of Shipping, Government of India, has given special permission for his joining his ship at an Indian port without complying with the requirement of the Indian Law.

(*f*) In all other cases, a Pakistani seaman must be in a possession of a valid passport duly visaed for India at the time of entry into India.

8. *Prsonnel and civilian employees of Pakistan Defnece Services Organization and their families.*—

None of the foregoing provisions with regard to the issue of visas to Pakistan nationals will be applicable to Pakistani or foreign personnel and civilian employees of the Defence Services Organisations of Pakistan, with regard to whom separate arrangements will be entered into and notified by the Ministries of Defence of the two countries.

## Part II. Facilities for Indian Nationals to Visit Pakistan.

1. *Passport issuing authorities in India.*—

Passports will be issued in India by all State Governments. In addition, in the States of Assam, West-Bengal, Tripura and in the district of Purnea in Bihar, passports will also be issued by Collectors or Deputy Commissioners. In Punjab (India) passports to pilgrims and members of goodwill missions, sports teams, etc., will be issued by Commissioners of Divisions at Jullundur and Ambala. Passports to Government servants who have to visit Pakistan at short notice will also be issued by the Deputy Commissioners of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozopore and Jullundur.

2. *Types of passports.*—

(1) In Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and the district of Purnea in Bihar passports marked India-Pakistan Passport (East Zone) will issue to residents of these areas. Such passports will be valid for five years.

(2) Elsewhere in India passports marked (India-Pakistan Passport) will be issued which will be valid for one year at a time. Such passports can be renewed from time to time up to a total of five years from the original date of issue.

(3) Apart from the period for which they will be valid, there is no other difference between the above two types of passports and either type is equally valid for visits to and return from either wing of Pakistan.

(4) Both the above types of India-Pakistan passports will be valid for travel to Pakistan only and will not be validated for travel to any other country.

(5) Persons who are in possession of Indian Passports in international form can have those passports validated for visits to Pakistan and will not need separate India-Pakistan passport. No person may hold more than one out of the three types of passports, *viz.*, International Form, India-Pakistan and India Pakistan (East Zone).

3. *Applications for passports.*—

All Passport Issuing Authorities in India will arrange to make passport application forms available to the public as widely as possible and to notify to the general public the places at which such forms will be available. There will be two types of application forms, one for adults and other for minors below the age of 15 requiring separate passports. These forms will be supplied free of cost to *bona fide* applicants.

4. *General provisions regarding issue of passports.*—

(1) All adults, including husband and wife, must take separate India-Pakistan passports. In an International Form Passport, however, husband and wife may be included in the same passport.

(2) Children below 15 years of age may be included in the passport of either parent if travelling with the parent.

(3) Children above 15 years of age and children not travelling with either parent will require separate passports.

(4) The fee for an India-Pakistan Passport will be Rs. 3. The holder of an India-Pakistan (East Zone) passport may have the same passport renewed or obtain a fresh one on payment of a fee of Rs. 3. The holder of an India-Pakistan passport may have it renewed for one year at a time, subject to a maximum of five years from date of issue, on payment of a fee of Re. 1 for each renewal.

(5) A State Government in India may issue a passport to any citizen of India. Passport issuing authorities other than State Governments may issue passports only to persons resident within their jurisdiction.

(6) Application for a passport may either be made personally or by post or through an agent. The fee must be paid in cash or in crossed postal order. In cases in which the application and fee are tendered personally a receipt for the same should be obtained from the office of the passport issuing authority.

5 *Issue of Pakistan Visas to Indian nationals.*—

(1) Under the Government of Pakistan's Passport Scheme, Indian nationals will be eligible to visas of Categories 'A' to 'F' and Transit Visas similar to those described in Part I above. Indian nationals will similarly be entitled under the Pakistan Scheme to exemptions similar to those mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Part I above.

(2) Pakistan Visa Application will be available from Pakistan diplomatic missions at Delhi, Jullunder and Calcutta at 2 As. (Pak) per copy. The Government of India are considering the possibility of making these forms available at other places.

6. *Indian Nationals in Pakistan on 15th October 1952.*—

(1) Those who are in West Pakistan on the strength of valid Pakistan permits will be issued Permanent Return Permits for India by the Indian diplomatic missions at Karachi and Lahore up to and including the 14th January 1953.

2. Indian Nationals in East Pakistan will be issued repatriation certificates during the period up to and including 14th January 1953. Application forms for repatriation certificates will be available free of cost at the office of the Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca. The fee for issue of a repatriation certificate will be As 8 (Pak). The Members of the family of the applicant may be included in a single repatriation certificate. Two copies of the passport size photograph of each person to be included in the repatriation certificate should be submitted along with the application. The repatriation certificate is to be surrendered to the Indian check-post at point of entry into India.

(3) Indian nationals who are in either wing of Pakistan on the 15th October 1952 and who, by reason of their employment or otherwise, do not expect to be able to return to India by the 14th January 1953, should apply immediately to the nearest Indian diplomatic mission in Pakistan for a passport. Application forms will be available at each such mission and will be supplied free of cost on request. The application should be submitted in duplicate together with three copies of the passport size photograph of the applicant and the requisite fee of Rs. 3 (Indian).

7. *Special Provisions for certain categories.*—

(1) Abducted woman and children recovered in Pakistan, who are to be restored to their relatives in India and who are travelling to India under official arrangements made by an Indian diplomatic mission in Pakistan will not be required to be in possession of either a passport or a visa for entry into India.

(2) Guides, witnesses and relatives who have to visit Pakistan in connection with the recovery of abducted persons in Pakistan will not require to take out Indian Passports. They will instead be issued, by such authorities or officers as may be specified by the Government of India, "Emergency Certificates" valid for two months only. Such certificates will be issued free of cost on receipt of an application and two copies of the passport-size photograph of the applicant. It has been agreed between the Governments of India and Pakistan that visas will be issued on such Emergency Certificates specifying the place to be visited and indicating that the Superintendent of Police in charge of recovery operations in the country visited may allow the holder to visit any other place or places in connection with the recovery of an abducted person or in order to give evidence before a Tribunal or a court of law, provided that during such journeys he is accompanied by an escort of police.

(3) *Members of a minority community in Pakistan wishing to migrate to India.*—A member of a minority community in Pakistan who wishes to migrate to India may apply to an Indian diplomatic mission in Pakistan for permission to do so. In case the Government of India agree to such migration, the diplomatic mission concerned will issue to the evacuee an Emergency Certificate which will enable him to enter India without being in possession of a passport or a visa. The Emergency Certificate will be, surrendered to the Indian check-post at the place of entry.

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Dated 19th September 1952.

**No. Ch.S. 8571—Misc. 74-52-1.** His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has decided that the Order of Precedence appended to this Notification shall be observed at all State functions in the Mysore State.

2. The Order of Precedence is compiled in two parts, the first part being confined to officials and others who are usually classed with officials, and the second part consisting of retired officers who are treated as non-officials and other non-official gentlemen.

3. This supersedes all previous orders issued on the subject.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
*Chief Secretary.*

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**Mysore Warrant of Precedence.**

PART I.

*Sl. No.*

1 His Highness the Rajpramukh.
2 The Chief Minister.
3 The Chief Justice.
The Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly.
The Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council.
4 Ministers.
5 Puisne Judges of High Court.
6 The Chairman, State Public Service Commission.
7 The Deputy Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council.
The Deputy Speaker, Mysore Legislative Assembly.
8 Members of Parliament.
9 Members of State Legislature.
10 The Mayor, Corporation of the City of Bangalore.
11 The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
12 Heads of Major Departments.
Secretaries to Government.
Deputy Commissioners.

*All other officers of all Departments placed in grade pay commencing from Rs. 800 per mensem.

PART II.

1 Retired Dewans and ex-Chief Ministers.
2 Ex-Chief Justices.
Ex-Speakers, Mysore Legislative Assembly.
Ex-Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council.

*Vide* next page.